

743

dispatch of December 1954, claimed that the Chinese Union Medical College Hospital had more than trebled its number of beds since 1949, according to the director of the college, Li Tsung-en. Li also said that "Soviet advanced methods of medical treatment including painless childbirth, tissue therapy, sleep therapy, and local anaesthesia in major operations had been instituted at the hospital."²⁶

VI. OBSERVATIONS

742

In 1936 a Rockefeller Foundation grant made possible a research project in China -- the Cheeloo and Yenching universities Agricultural Sanitation Investigation Project. With the co-operation of many scientists and learned institutions, the project studied the health problems of agricultural population in North China. The investigation was stopped by Japanese troops on December 8, 1941, when World War II officially broke out in the Far East. After the conclusion of the war, James Cameron Scott of the research staff used the data he had preserved in a book which makes public the results of the study. The members of the project hoped that this research would help to

26. Survey of China Mainland Press, Hong Kong, American Consulate General, No. 1951, p. 29.

27. North China here includes Shantung Province, which traditionally had always been considered as a part of North China, until the Chinese Communists revised China's administrative geography and made Shantung a part of

- 742 solve the health and agricultural problems of North China, and offer solutions to interrelated problems of health and agriculture throughout the world. According to Scott, "the first thing that is necessary is a thorough appreciation and realization of the dual problems of fecal-borne diseases and loss of soil fertility... The second fact that must be realized is that the problems of fecal-borne diseases and loss of soil fertility can be largely solved by application of the methods of agricultural sanitation... The methods of agricultural sanitation involve the setting up of a system of sanitary collection, conservation and composting of all possible human, animal and vegetable wastes and the use of those compost in agriculture. This system should be made applicable to towns and cities as well as to the rural areas. The system would have to be adaptable to meet all kinds of climate, racial characteristics and types of agriculture. It should prevent pollution of the environment and the water supply. It should greatly reduce fly breeding and make the surroundings of the people clean and pleasant. It should ensure the destruction of all organisms which are harmful to man and his domestic animals, and, as far as possible, control such organisms as are harmful to crops. It should conserve the greatest possible amounts of plant nutrients in such a way that they can be easily transported and utilized and be of greatest benefit to agriculture.

East China. As to agricultural habits and modes of living, Shantung is still more akin to the northern provinces than to the south.

- 742 It should be as simple and as economical as possible and should involve the user in the minimum amount of trouble both in use and in maintenance. It should be planned to fit into the local agricultural system and become an integral part of it. These are the general principles which should apply anywhere. The local applications of these principles may differ a great deal in accordance with local conditions."²⁸ The author then suggested a "Sanitary System for North China Cities"²⁹ and a "Sanitary System for the North China Rural Areas."³⁰ Essentials to the proposals are strong governmental authority and educational work. It is interesting that many of Scott's suggestions are similar to the programs for health and sanitation established in Communist China, especially in connection with the Patriotic Health Drive. This is true despite the fact that some of the adaptations instituted by the Chinese Communists seem both naive and absurd.

- 743 Peiping fell into the hands of the Chinese Communists in January 1949, without any physical destruction. With its name changed back to Peking, the city became the capital of the People's Republic of China. [Since the city is

28. James Cameron Scott, Health and Agriculture of China, London, 1952, pp. 240-42.

29. Ibid., pp. 242-47.

30. Ibid., pp. 247-50.